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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

UBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.

One door east of Albemarle House.

TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890. NUMBER 43.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Typhoid fever in India is becoming so widespread that it is as much feared as cholera, and a government commission has been appointed to investigate it.

The Russian physician, Dr. Bapchinski, announces that he has discovered a cure for diphtheria. He says the disease is easily curable by inoculation of erysipelas.

Miss Susanna Warfield, who composed the grand inaugural march which was rendered at the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison, 48 years ago, has just died at her home near Sykesville, Md. She was 95 years old.

According to Kirk Munroe, in an article in *Scribner's*, there is now existing in the Florida Everglades a band of Seminole Indians whose existence is legally unknown and who, in consequence, have no rights under the law that a white man is bound to respect. This is a big country.

On a half acre of land in Middles, borough, Ky., there are twenty-four distinct varieties of trees, as follows: White oak, walnut, red oak, poplar, cherry, sassafras, persimmon, plum, maple, mulberry, pawpaw, water beech, hickory, dogwood, sycamore, willow-ash, elm, red haw, box elder, sweet gum, spicewood, black gum, black haw.

A laboratory for the free treatment of patients suffering from hydrophobia is soon to be opened at 178 East Tenth Street, in New York city, by Dr. Paul Gibier, a professor of pathology at the Paris Museum of Natural History, and a collaborator of Pasteur and other distinguished scientists. Harper's Weekly says "he is one of the greatest experts in hydrophobia, and has also made especial studies of the yellow-fever and cholera. His laboratory here will be patterned after the one in Paris."

The New York *World* declares that "the island of Cuba needs a government with a strong head and hand. At present it has no head at all, and the condition of things is truly distressing and alarming. Several buildings have been blown up, one a railway station in which there were a number of people. Brigands have also abducted some wealthy citizens, whom they hold for ransom. This reckless sort of thing should be checked at any cost. The excitement in Havana is very great in the face of these lawless atrocities. Is Cuba incapable of governing herself?"

The watch which Stanley carried with him into Central Africa was made in London. It is a marvel in its way and was subjected to the severest tests. For three days it was placed in heat that nearly melted it; then it was taken and put in a lump of ice and kept for another three days. It was afterwards submerged in water and all this time it did not vary a second. Back and front screwed down instead of snapping down, as is the case in most watches, and they screwed down on leather in such a way that it was impossible for a grain of dust to get into the mechanism. Mr. Stanley required to have a very perfect watch, for experience taught him that it was not possible for him to consult the town clocks as he passed through Africa.

The force of an ice shove is illustrated by an incident related in a Montreal paper, when a house and family were swept away: "The man and woman and their two or three children were in the house, which had foundations and walls three feet thick in places. It was about 12 o'clock, and the family were at their dinner, when suddenly the ice commenced to move. The upper ice struck the sheet of shore ice and sent it like a huge knife up the bank, scraping all before it. Before the family had time to escape the edge of the knife had struck the house. It cut it clean away and left not a soul alive of the entire family. Hardly one stone remained upon another, so heavy was the crash of the ice upon the house."

A New York fish dealer says in the *Sun* that "the lobster fishermen of the Maine coast have a hard time of it during the winter season, the past one being, of course, an exception. To engage in the business with any profit at all a fisherman must have seventy-five or a hundred traps set over a fishing ground of ten miles or more in circuit. These traps must be set at night and visited every morning. In the winter this means going out no little distance from the shore, the lobster being in the deep water, and the fishermen have to fight the gales and the ice and the fierce snow that rage over the lobster beds in making the circuit of their traps or pots. Frequently after severe gales the coast will be strewn for miles with lobster pots that, even at the great depth they were set, have been broken from their anchorage by the storm and swept ashore. Each fisherman has his private mark on his traps, and such a thing as one fisherman disturbing or sequestrating a trap belonging to another is unknown among them. In fact, no matter where a derelict may be found, the finder will spare no trouble in having it returned to its owner as soon as possible."

The Hearth-Fire.

I sit and muse before the open fire
And watch the fairy flamelets dance in glee;
They wave their slender arms right merrily
And flaunt with mystic grace their bright attire.
They seem to say to me, the sportive choir,
"We are the sunbeams, hidden in this tree
Long, long ago. 'Tis thou hast set us free.
With pantomime to please thee we desire."
We tell me also, happy, winsome sprite,
That smiles and cheering words of bygone days,
Soul-sunshine, yet unheeded as our breath,
May come to us again in darkest nights
From memory's treasure-house, and visions raise
To warm and quicken faith that wavereth.
—*Frederick L. Sargent, in Youth's Companion.*

OLD CLOTHES.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"For once I've been made a fool of," said Mr. Pattipan, just before he went out to breakfast one morning. "I've taken bad money, and I no more know from whom than I know the Koran. And what is more," added Mr. Pattipan, "I shall offer it to some one if I carry it about with me, and get into difficulties. I'll leave it here."

He put it into the china bowl full of visiting cards that stood on a table in the corner of his wife's parlor as he spoke, kissed her, and took his way to those regions vaguely spoken of as "down-town," and Mrs. Pattipan looked at the counterfeit note, and in order that she might not make some mistake herself tore it across the middle before throwing it back into the china bowl.

"Mr. Pattipan never observed sufficiently," she said to herself. "His organs of reflection are large, but his organs of observation are small."

Mrs. Pattipan had studied phrenology in her youth, when it was fashionable to do so, and had a habit of attributing people's virtues or failings to their bumps. Then she went about her household duties, ordered the dinner, scolded the servant, arranged her bureau drawers and attended to Mr. Pattipan's buttons, and in the middle of this task heard the door-bell ring. It rang twice without being answered—cook and Sara Jane being in a deep quarrel, occasioned by the reproofs of their mistress—so Mrs. Pattipan, havpeeped over the ballustrades for some seconds, descended the stairs and opened the door herself. Through the glass she could see that it was only a peddler of some sort, who would be sent away at once, after which she would attend to the culprit below stairs.

As she opened the door she saw upon the steps without an old-clothes-man with a basket of china on his arm. A fat little old fellow with a benevolent smile, who pushed his basket into the door as an entering wedge, and said very softly and tenderly and with persuasive waves of his hand from the cheek outward:

"Laty—dear laty—a-me-aible laty, vill you not exchange some ole clo'es which are of no goot, for some elegant new vases vich vill make you always some bleasure ven you look at dem? Elegant vases! Oh, you shall see dem."

"No," said Mrs. Pattipan, "no, I think not."

But the woman who deliberates with an old-clothes-man at the door is lost. The basket wedged itself further in.

"It vill cost noding do look at dem," said the old-clothes vender. It vill be a bleasure and cost noding."

"Very well," said Mrs. Pattipan, "I don't really promise, you know; you never give much for the clothes. I think your acquisitiveness is more largely developed than your benevolence. Seems to me so, looking at you."

"Madame is very good," said the old-clothes-man, waving from him the compliment he fancied he had received. I go in—danks."

He entered the parlor. Mrs. Pattipan rested herself on a chair near the window, and the old-clothes-man exhibited his stock of common vases, at which Mrs. Pattipan looked contemptuously.

Finally regarding her with an acute eye the clothes-man restored all these to his basket, and saying:

"No, dese are not to madame's superior taste," put his hand in his pocket and drew forth a little ornament of very beautiful china—a Cupid with a butterfly on its shoulder. "Zere!" he said, spreading both hands abroad. "'Ow about zis!"

"Well," said Mrs. Pattipan, "this is lovely."

"And zere is no more; 'e come from Paris," said the old-clothes-man.

"Oh, he is sweet," said Mrs. Pattipan. "I'll see what I have."

And upstairs she rushed, and gathering from drawer and closet all the old pantaloons with baggy knees, and all the old coats with frayed cuffs and greasy collars which were in the house, laid them at the feet of the clothesman.

But now it was the old man's turn to be scornful.

"Zese rags! Oh, madame, not zese rags for my lofely Cupid from Paris!" he sighed, reproachfully. "Madame will find somezing else; she will not expect zé poor old clo'es-man to cheat himself. Madame has some pretty silk dress—a cloak, a shawl—madame will see."

Madame, who could not give up the idea of possessing the Cupid, now that she had once harbored it, ran upstairs again. She searched her drawers, her wardrobe, but really she had nothing. Suddenly it occurred to her that she had a broche shawl, and that she never wore it. Shawls were out of fashion, and if she hated anything it was a shawl turned into a cloak. The thing would lie there useless for years, or she should give it to Mr. Pattipan's Aunt Jane. She would never wear it again, that was morally certain. Why not buy the Cupid with it!

She unfolded the shawl and felt an unusual contempt for it, it looked so old-fashioned. It had cost twenty-five dollars when it was bought, and was as good as ever; but what an ugly thing! Yes, she would do it! She carried it down-stairs therefore, and the clothesman condescended to accept it. However, he also put into his bag the old cloth garments.

"I vill not leave zem about to trouble madame," he said; "I vill oblige her by carrying zem away."

Mrs. Pattipan returned to her parlor to adore her Cupid—certainly a very lovely little being.

"How I admire it! It's my ideality and my 'form,' I suppose," she said, becoming phrenological again. "I should have been an artsit, having form and color so largely developed."

Then she placed it on the cabinet shelves, and as she retired to a distance to observe the general effect, saw that the counterfeit bill that she had thrown into the china bowl after tearing it across had vanished. The old-clothesman had taken it up—there could be no doubt of that.

"But he was so acquisitive he could not withstand temptation," said Mrs. Pattipan. "Well, I hope he will not pass it on some poor person, and I don't care if he gets himself into trouble—he deserves it."

At all events she had her lovely Cupid—how much better than an old shawl that she detested! Still, she would not mention the old shawl or the coats to Mr. Pattipan. Since she had made the awful mistake of exchanging his best trousers for a match-holder, it was understood between them that old-clothes-men were not to be permitted to cross the treshold.

No; she could buy what she pleased, and Mr. Pattipan never thought of asking where it came from. It should go so. But, oh! her lovely Cupid—how she adored it!

At five o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Pattipan returned in very fine spirits.

"Well, Ducky," he remarked to Mrs. Pattipan, "I've got a surprise for you. Sha'n't tell you what it is until I have had dinner. It is a birthday present."

Then he concealed a bundle beneath the sofa.

Mrs. Pattipan felt pleased to be remembered. She was as charming as possible during dinner-time, and Mr. Pattipan made her guess what he had brought her; but her guesses were all failures. Not roses—not a book—not his photograph—not a watch—not a ring—not a dress-pattern—not a muff!

"I meant to buy a muff," said Mr. Pattipan; "but this was brought into my office by somebody—quite as though I had asked the spirits to help me, you know. Come along, my dear; I want to see you sail up and down the parlor in it. You are quite a queenly sort of figure, you know, and a shawl—"

"A shawl?" said Mrs. Pattipan.

"Ah!" said Mr. Pattipan, who was now unfolding his parcel beside the parlor table, "a shawl! It is a splendid one—a Cashmere or some Indian place of that sort—wonderfully valuable; but, you know, he smuggled it, and so sold it for nothing. For a shawl like that $45 is nothing—and I knew you were out of shawls. You used to wear them so elegantly in our courting days, and I havent seen one on you for years."

"Nor on anybody else," Mrs. Pattipan said within herself, but she beamed upon her husband.

"Here it is," said he, hanging it abroad. "Now put it on."

The room was not a large one, and as the shawl swept into the air it struck the cabinet on that particular spot on which the Cupid was perched. The lovely bit of china danced wildly for a moment, then toppled over and fell to the floor. Nothing remained of it but gleaming fragments as Mrs. Pattipan stooped to pick it up.

"Never mind the gimcrack, Ducky!" remarked her spouse. "I hope it is that match-safe that you gave my best trousers for—ha! ha! ha! Come, try on the shawl!"

Mrs. Pattipan, with a secret wail for her treasure, obeyed. She turned her back and allowed the drapery to fall over her ample shoulders, and glided as gracefully as possible up and down the room.

"Charming!" said Mr. Pattipan. "You must wear that freely. Don't save it for best. By Jove! I'm glad I bought it. The little old fellow came into my place with the parcel, and bless me if he wasn't a curiosity? He called me a worthy gentleman, and he wanted to show me a shawl. Well, I couldn't look at it until he told me all about the Vale of Cashmere where it was made, and asked me to smell the attar of roses; and suddenly says I, 'The very thing for Ducky!' and I had Pringle, the clerk, in and put it on him, and he said he thought it must be genuine, for his grandmother had one just like it—" ("No doubt," said Mrs. Pattipan to herself.)—"and out came my little fifty-dollar bill and he gave me a five-dollar note, and done it was!"

Mrs. Pattipan had reached the end of the parlor and was standing quite still with her back turned. She could not control her features at that moment; she had just recognized her own old broche shawl—the one she had given to the clothes-man! She knew it only too well by the pattern. And there was the little fray darned by her own fingers five years before, when she did occasionally wear the shawl to market.

"Turn about, Ducky," said Mr. Pattipan. "Now, do you know, I haven't seen you look so elegant for a long while! We'll go to the opera tonight—comic—and show it off. I know women like to exhibit elegant things when they have 'em—and here is the change the old fellow gave me out of the fifty—a five-dollar bill. Take care; it's been mended. You'll want some little fallal."

As Mrs. Pattipan came to her husband's side she was aware that she should see the counterfeit bill that the old-clothes-man had stolen from the china bowl, and indeed she did; and I can not help believing that some of the very finest phrenological developments must have been hers, for she smiled up into Mr. Pattipan's face and said: "My dear, you are usually generous!" and put the worthless bill in her pocket with a little air of coquetry, and actually wore the faded, old-fashioned broche shawl to the theater that evening and was happy in it.

But, after all, to have a husband who thinks one a beauty at forty-five, and is anxious to make one happy, compensates for any such little mortifications as that which Mrs. Pattipan experienced when the lady in the seat behind her whispered audibly;

"Well, that shawl must have come out of the Ark."—*Fireside Companion.*

Rain From a Blue Sky.

Rain can fall from a cloudless sky. This thin drizzle is in France known as "serein." As the atmosphere looks quite clear when it falls, the probability is all in favor of the moisture having been brought by the wind at a great elevation. In the Island of Mauritius the phenomenon is by no means uncommon during the prevalence of southeast winds, slight showers falling in cloudless evenings when the stars are shining brightly. There the rain is thought to be due to invisible vapor in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, being condensed at once and falling in drops without passing through the intermediate stage of cloud. Sir John C. Ross stated that in the south Atlantic it rained on one occasion for upwards of an hour, while the sky was altogether free from clouds. "The night was clear," says the Genoese naturalist, "the stars were shining with their accustomed brilliancy, when a shower of rain, consisting of large lukewarm drops, fell during six minutes upon the town." A similar view was once observed at Constantine, in Algeria, about noon, the sky being all the time a splendid blue; and in England frequently drops of rain, forming a very slight shower, have even been known to fall when there were no clouds visible except near the horizon. Some believe that these showers are the result of particles of ice formed in the higher regions melting and falling, while others attribute them to currents of warm and cold air traveling in opposite directions, with the result that the latter condenses some of the moisture in the former and causes it to fall.

Nose Breathing.

Dr. Scanes Spicer, in speaking upon "Nasal Obstruction and Mouth-breathing as Factors in the Etiology and Disorders of the Teeth," says he has been struck with the frequency with which carious teeth were associated with obstruction of the pharanx and enlarged tonsils; so much so that he had made it a practice to examine the teeth in all cases of nasal obstruction, and he is convinced that there is a generic relation between some cases of vaulted arch, narrow jaws and irregular teeth and nasal obstruction. Normally we should breathe through the nose so as to warm and filter the air respired, as does the Indian and the West Indian negro, who passes harmless through swamps emitting poisonous miasma. In fact, all animals, savage races, and young infants do so; but a large number of adults of civilized nations breathe through the mouth. The teeth are thereby exposed to a current of air of a much lower temperature than that of the body, which would tend to cause inflammation of the periosteum and pulp of a tooth and be a predisposing cause of caries in other ways. The habit of breathing through the nose, which can be cultivated without difficulty, is a valuable acquisition.

And He Had to Take the Hint.

"The roar of the lion is magnificent," said he.

"The raw of the oyster is more to my taste," said she.

A Modern Marine Monster.

The brand new ship Rappahannock, the largest wooden vessel ever built, has arrived at Philadelphia from Bath, Me., where she was built at a cost of $125,000. Such a complete specimen of marine architecture never floated up the Delaware, and she was heartily saluted by all the vessels in the harbor irrespective of nationality as she glided past the city front.

Her dimensions are 287 feet long, 48½ feet beam, and her total tonage 3053 net. In the construction of this big ship 700 tons of Virginia oak and 1,200,000 feet of Virginia pine timber were used. The frame is of oak and well seasoned when put up, and the first quality of Georgia pine was used in the ceiling, deck frames and planking. The main keelson is 3 feet 2 inches in depth; bilge keelsons, 14 inches flush; lower deck beams, 15 by 15; between deck beams, 12 by 14; upper deck beams, 12 by 14; and the spar deck beams at the main hatchway are 18 by 18; the decks are of yellow pine and the quarter deck extends forward to the mainmast.

The Rappahannock is the heaviest sparred ship that ever floated the stars and stripes. Her mainmast is 89 feet long and 38½ inches in diameter; the foremast is 38 feet long and 38 inches in diameter, the main topmast, 58 feet; main-top-gallant-mast, 71 feet; main yard, 95 feet; fore yard, 95 feet; lower main-top-sail-yard, 87 feet; upper main-top-sail-yard, 87 feet; lower main top-gallant-yard, 70 feet; upper main top-gallant-yard, 64 feet; main royal-yard, 53 feet; main sky-sail yard, 43 feet. The lower masts are of Georgia pine, and the other spars of Oregon pine. The ship has a steel bowsprit, which is an innovation. It has no jib-boom. Her spread of canvas will be 15,000 yards.

On August 14 last, while President Harrison was in Bath, the keel of this huge ship had just been laid, and he visited the yard and walked on the keel ts entire length. In the handsome cabin hangs a photograph of President Harrison, with the inscription in the President's own handwriting, "May every voyage of the ship Rappahannock be prosperous. Benjamin Harrison."

The Rappahannock will load 1,200,000 gallons of oil in cases for Japan, the largest cargo of the kind ever exported. When loaded she will draw 28 feet of water.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Had Become Godfather.

A pushing young American, just home from a foreign trip, tells an amusing experience he had in Rome. He was anxious to visit the Vatican and, understanding that cards of admission were to be had at St. Peter's, he hurried thither. Seeing a small crowd around a priest who sat writing at his desk he jumped to the conclusion that this was his man, and at once elbowed his way through the crowd. In his hurry he pushed aside a woman with a baby in her arms, and the baby began to cry at the jostling. A slight confusion resulted, under cover of which the young American gained the desk. The priest, looking up from his writing, asked something in Italian, which my friend took for an inquiry for his name, and he promptly answered "Davis."

The priest, after writing the name, turned to the woman with the baby, and, taking the child in his arms, held it over a font which the American had not noticed until then. Dipping his hands in the water and placing them on the child's head he then began a curious jargon of Italian phrases in which the astonished Davis caught the sound of his own good American name, and saw with dismay as he turned and fled that he had given his name to the priest as godfather to the child.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Lungs of Great Cities.

The area of a few of the parks of the world are subjoined:

Yellowstone National Park, 3575 square miles; Windsor, England, 3800 acres; Fairmount, Philadelphia, 2740 acres; Water, Vienna, 2300; Bois de Boulogne, Paris, 2100; Phœnix, Dublin, 1760; Forest, St. Louis, 1350; South, Chicago, 1055; Golden Gate, San Francisco, 1043; Central, New York, 843; that of Druid Hill, Baltimore, 680; Thier-Garten, Berlin, 600; Prospect, Brooklyn, 550; Regent's, London, 450; Queen's, Edinburg, 407; Hyde, London, 400; Lincoln, Chicago, 230; Eden, Cincinnati, 216; Humboldt, Chicago, 193½; Northern, St. Louis, 180; Garfield, Chicago, 171; City, New Orleans, 150.

An Aged Squaw.

The mother of Homily, the famous Indian chief, died not long ago at her daughter's home on the Umatilla Indian reservation. She is believed to have been the oldest woman in Oregon. Homily, who is the youngest of her offspring, is 73 years old, and it is said first saw the light of day when his mother had arrived at the mature age of 40. If this be true, the woman had attained the surprising age of 113 years at the time of her death.—*East Oregonian.*

Judge—How dare you come into court so? Take your hat off. Accused—But, Judge, you know I am no stranger here.

DESIGN FOR A RESIDENCE.

A Handsome Country House—Description of the Design.

(Copyright by the author.)

Bounteous crops and an unlimited demand for them at good prices, by reason of the partial failure of crops abroad, form a combination of circumstances that never fails to elevate the horn of plenty. The last era of good times (1879-80) was inaugurated by the same causes, aided by the resumption of specie payment which assured solid values for everything. The same conditions prevail to-day.

During prosperous times, and especially at the commencement of prosperous times be-

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

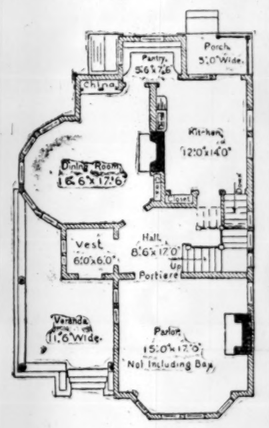
fore the prices for materials and labor become inflated, the building of houses of moderate cost will certainly prove to be profitable ventures. When an American makes money he is pretty sure to provide an attractive and comfortable home for his family. The design illustrating this article is submitted for his consideration. Brief description of the design:

Size of Structure: Front, including veranda, 30 ft.; depth, 48 ft. 6 in.

Height of Stories: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 9 ft. 6 in.; second story, 9 ft.; attic story, 8 ft.

Materials for Exterior Walls: Foundations, stone or brick; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; gables, dormers and roof, shingles.

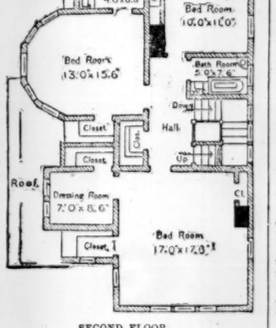
Interior Finish: Hard white plaster; white pine trim; cherry staircase; plaster cornices and centres in hall, parlor and dining room.



FIRST FLOOR.

Exterior Colors: Body of first story, buff; shingles around veranda, shingles on second story and shingles on gables, medium light buff; roof shingles, pale red; all trim—such as window and door casings, belt courses, brackets, veranda posts and rails and lattice, light green; chimneys, red; sashes, dark red; doors, natural color of wood with hard oil finish; blinds, dark buff; veranda floor and ceiling, oiled. In exterior painting there should be one priming and two finishing coats. To get the best results the second finishing coat should not be applied until at least eight months have elapsed after putting on the first.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans given herewith. In addition there is a cellar under the whole house and one finished room in the attic, with space for more rooms in the attic. As the second floor plan provides more closet room than is usually re-



SECOND FLOOR.

quired, it is suggested that the three closets grouped in the centre of the house be omitted. The floor space thus acquired may be combined with the dressing room, thus providing another bedroom which would be eight feet six inches by fourteen feet in size.

Special Features: The dominating features—the windows, the dormers, the veranda and veranda posts—of this exterior may be said to be Colonial. Shingling the second story and the gables, now become quite popular, was copied from a Colonial style.

The polygonal bays of the dining room and the bedroom above make the two rooms referred to unusually attractive. But there is no lack of air and light for any of the rooms.

Cost: In localities where prices for labor and materials are about the same as New York prices, $3300.

R. W. SHOPPELL, Architect.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

IT is reported that ex-Empress Eugenia, of France, in her lonely and sorrowful age, has taken to writing verse, and that some of it is pretty good verse, too.

REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON, of Maryland, is considered the handsomest member of the Lower House of Congress. He is also the best terrapin cook in Washington.

FIELD MARSHAL MOLTKE still dons the military uniform, but has laid aside his sword, which he only wears on formal occasions and when he calls on the Emperor.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, has had a long public service. He is seventy years old, and has been State Senator, Presidential Elector, Governor for four terms, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Senator.

THE new Duke of Aosta, who would become heir to the Italian throne in the event of the death of the weakly and delicate Crown Prince, is a tall, handsome young man, with perfectly cut features. He is exceedingly wealthy, having inherited from his mother a fortune of $6,000,000.

KING MWANGA, of Uganda, in Africa, having conquered the rebels who deposed him, has resumed authority, proclaimed himself a Christian, and appointed Protestants and Catholics to the principal offices.

KILLED BY HER OWN SON.

A Boy Cuts His Mother's Head Off and Then Goes to Play.

A singularly atrocious murder has been committed at Somerville, Tenn., the victim being Mrs. Sally Hobson, colored, and the murderer her eleven-year-old boy. Mrs. Hobson was a servant in the family of the Episcopal minister, and lived with her four children in a small house in the rear of the parsonage.

The other morning her husband, who had been in the country at work, called at the house in company with another man, and after a short stay started out for a walk. Returning a half hour later, a terrible sight met his eyes. On one side of the door lay the decapitated remains of his wife and several feet away the head. A stick of wood on which her neck had been placed when the cutting was done showed three distinct cuts of an axe.

The boy was found playing with the other children, his clothing saturated with blood. He at first asserted that the blood came from a chicken which he had killed, but at the Coroner's inquest admitted he had committed the crime. He said his mother laid her head down on the block and told him if he did not cut her head off she would kill him. The boy's story was not believed, and he was placed in jail pending further investigation.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Adoption of an Amendment Postponing the Opening to 1893.

Immediately after the approval of the journal, in the National House of Representatives a few days since, Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, called up for consideration the World's Fair bill. He said that the Committee was satisfied that Chicago had raised a bona-fide subscription of $5,000,000. In order to meet the conservative element, the bill provided that the President should not issue his proclamation inviting foreign nations until he was satisfied that the contribution was a bona-fide one. Mr. Chandler offered an amendment providing that the Exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 30, 1893. This amendment was adopted—yeas, 202; nays, 49. The negative votes were cast by those members who have been from the first opposed to the holding of any World's Fair.

ALIVE IN ITS COFFIN.

Mourners at a Wake Frightened When the Corpse Began to Cry.

Christopher O'Neil, of New Brunswick, N. J., called his friends to his house to hold a wake over the body of his child. The wake was in due progress when the mourners were suddenly terribly frightened, for the supposed corpse, clad in its grave clothes, sat up in the coffin and began to cry lustily. In a moment the baby's aunt recovered her presence of mind and grabbed the little one from its narrow bed, gasping out: "Bless the Lord, it's alive!"

The wake became a night of rejoicing, for the doctor who was summoned said he thought the child was likely to live.

But their joy was premature, for next day the child was seized with convulsions and died. The second wake was even sadder than the first.

A WILD GIRL'S FREAK.

Disguised as a Boy She Steals a Horse and Runs Away.

Agnes Rankin, an attractive young girl, living near Trenton, Ky., was put in jail at Hickman, Ky., charged with horse stealing. One night she dressed up in boy's clothing, went to the farm of Thomas Spiller and stole the finest horse he had in the stable, rode the animal to Fulton and sold it to Emmet Reed, a livery stable keeper, for $80; then she fled from the State into Tennessee, landing in Greenfield, where she was arrested on telegrams announcing the theft of the horse by a boy. She proved she was not a boy and was released, but was rearrested at Crockett's Station, Tenn., and transferred to the county jail at Hickman. She is a farmer's daughter, but of a wild disposition, and was inspired to her escapade by dime novels.

A BRAVE GIRL'S DEED.

Mamie Donnelly Pluckily Saves an Old Man's Life.

Mamie Donnelly, sixteen years old, of New Haven, Conn., saved the life of an old man at the risk of injury to herself. The man's foot was wedged between the track and the plank at a crossing of the Derby Railroad, and an engine was rapidly approaching. Miss Donnelly went to his assistance. Her struggles to pull his foot from the fastenings were unsuccessful, but Miss Donnelly was determined to save the old man's life. With a pair of scissors she cut the laces of his shoes, pulled out the foot and got the man off the track just before the engine passed.

A big crowd cheered the young girl as she blushingly retreated, followed by the old man's expressions of gratitude.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A LABOR bureau will soon be established at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

THE New England granite manufacturers will pay their men by the hour after May 1.

THERE are many silk ribbon weavers out of employment at present in New York and vicinity.

THE 5000 girls who work in the stores and factories of Detroit average between $4 and $5 a week.

THE Indianapolis Builders' Exchange has notified the Building Trades' Union that it will oppose the eight hour movement.

EIGHT THOUSAND employes of the Armstrong gun works at Elswick, England, struck for a working day of eight hours.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid last year to their Employes' Relief Fund $70,160, and the employes contributed $377,461.

THE committee of the Berlin Labor Conference, presided over by Jules Simon, agreed to the exclusion of children under twelve from factories.

THE lumbermen in the Adirondack region of New York are said to have cut twice as many logs during the last season as they did in the winter of 1888-9.

OUT OF 10,413 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who have voted on the eight-hour proposition, 9095 recorded themselves in favor of it and 24 against it.

BERNARD DAVID, a well-known union cigar-maker of New York city, says that any member of his craft who averages $7 a week the year round is a lucky man.

THERE is a movement on foot in San Francisco to bring into a federation all the union men engaged there as sailors, firemen, dock laborers, stevedores and 'longshoremen.

THE Journeymen Bakers' Union is about to organize the men working in the cracker bakeries whose wages are very low, while their hours of labor are more than in bread and cake bakeries.

A BRASS founder in Montreal died recently leaving $500,000 to his workingmen. Five hundred received $400 apiece, while three foremen are left to manage the business and are provided with capital to carry it on.

A NUMBER of European manufacturers are trying the profit-sharing system as an experiment. A Norwegian manufacturer who paid his men $158 per year for wages recently gave each of them $105 as their share of the annual dividend.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MICHENER, of Indiana, has declared officially that the State Eight-Hour law is constitutional. He says that the State has power to limit the hours of abor, just as it has the power to send children to school or to enact sanitary measures.

JOHN DEVLIN, of Detroit, who is a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, is also United States Consul at Windsor, Canada. He was one of President Cleveland's appointments. His friends say that he has been assured that President Harrison will not attempt to disturb him.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

62D DAY.—The amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole on the Blair bill were reported to the Senate and accepted, and the decisive question was put on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. It was found that on a call of the yeas and nays thirty-six Senators had voted against a third reading, and only thirty-two in favor of it. Mr. Blair after satisfying himself that there was an actual majority against the bill, changed his vote, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration at some future date; and the final official announcement made the vote against the bill thirty-seven to thirty-one.

64TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman's Anti-Trust bill was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Hiscock, Vest and others.

65TH DAY.—The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the General Land Office increasing the salary of the Commissioner to $5000 and of the Assistant Commissioner to $4000, gave rise in the Senate to a long discussion, at the end of which it was laid aside without action. The bill appropriating $400,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal., was debated at length and passed. Mr. Blair introduced a new educational bill. About fifty of the bills on the calendar were passed—most of them private pension bills.

66TH DAY.—Several petitions against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia were presented in the Senate from Massachusetts and Missouri. The Sherman Trust bill was debated by several Senators, but no action was taken. Majority and minority reports concerning the election of the Montana Senators were presented from the Committee on Elections.

67TH DAY.—A good deal of progress was made with the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. Various amendments, proposed by Messrs. Reagan and Ingalls, were accepted and incorporated in the bill, until it was about four times its original length. Mr. Farwell introduced a bill to pension Mrs. Crook, widow of General Crook. Referred. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, by setting apart the net proceeds of sales of public lands and a portion of the receipts from land-grant railroads. Referred.

68TH DAY.—The Senate sat till after dark trying to reach a vote on the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. The most that could be accomplished, however, was the completion of the measure in Committee of the Whole and its report to the Senate. The World's Fair bill was received and referred to the special committee having that subject in charge.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York harbor, to some other site, $75,000 being appropriated for this purpose, and a like sum to enable him to improve the island for immigration purposes.

In the House.

72D DAY.—The House resumed the consideration of the Mudd-Compton contested election case, and was addressed by Mr. Compton, the sitting member, in his own behalf. A debate followed, and at the close Mr. Moore, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Elections offered a resolution declaring Compton entitled to the seat. This was defeated—yeas 145, nays 155. The majority resolution declaring Mudd entitled to the seat was adopted—yeas 150, nays 145. Mr. Mudd then appeared and took the oath of office.

73D DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows in the chair) on the Pension Appropriation bill. After a debate, in which Messrs. Cutcheon, Boothman and Outhwaite took part, the committee arose and the bill was passed.

74TH DAY.—Mr. Lawler presented the remonstrance of the Chicago Wholesale Shoe and Leather Association against the imposition of duty upon hides. Referred. The Timber-culture laws were repealed. Eulogies were pronounced upon the late E. J. Gay, of Louisiana.

75TH DAY.—Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Urgent Deficiency bill, with Senate amendments thereto, with the recommendation that certain of those amendments be concurred in and certain non-concurred in. The recommendations of the committee were agreed to and a conference was ordered. The bill to create a public park in the District of Columbia was discussed without action. A bill for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth, N. J., to cost $250,000 was introduced by Mr. Geissenhainer.

76TH DAY.—The Chicago World's Fair bill was passed with an amendment postponing the opening of the Fair to May, 1893.

77TH DAY.—Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making the Wyoming Admission bill a special order for the day. The resolution was adopted, and the Wyoming bill was then taken up and discussed.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IN Tacoma, Wash., they have an electric street railway.

THE prospects are that California will have a big wheat crop.

IT is announced that all Russian import duties will be raised in June.

THE National House of Representatives has about 1100 bills on the calendar.

THE North Dakota Senate rejected all the appointments made by the Governor.

THE cold weather killed at least one-third of the tobacco plants in North Carolina.

A MOVEMENT in favor of a Methodist sisterhood is making much progress in London.

THE new French ministry announces a policy of active work and political conciliation.

THE Bulgarian Government is about to expend $15,000,000 upon the construction of railroads.

OVER 1000 men have been cutting ice on the lakes around Pittsfield, Mass., for a New York company.

RECENT returns to the Department of Agricultural show a revival of interest in sheep husbandry.

HEAVY purchases of bonds by the Treasury Department have reduced the available surplus to about $20,000,000.

A BILL reducing the legal rate of interest from ten to eight per cent. has been passed by both Houses of the Iowa Legislature.

THE President has been authorized by act of Congress to confer brevet rank on army officers for gallantry in campaigns against the Indians.

EFFORTS are being made in Toronto to encourage the exportation of Canadian cattle to Ireland, where it is said, there is considerable demand for them.

GUARDS were placed on the endangered levees at New Orleans with Winchester rifles with instructions to shoot any one approaching the levees at night.

THE City of Minneapolis has appropriated the sum of $15,000 for the enrichment of its public library through the purchase of rare books and manuscripts.

AFTER forty years of Mormon rule, all the city of Salt Lake has to show is some sets of books that the most expert bookkeeper in the universe cannot balance.

AS ONE passes along the main traveled road leading to the upper end of the prairie, about a mile distant from Prairie du Chien, he can see a b

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

GREATER PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

The free trade papers are very careful not to attempt any vindication of their theories in regard to the great depreciation in the values of cattle, sheep, hides, and other animal products in the United States during recent years. They are making desperate efforts to demagogue the farmers of the country, but they dare not meet or deny the actual fact hence they resort to demagoguery. Their talk at present is all about the "home market" not being able to absorb the immense over production.

Now, no one denies this, but while every Republican wishes to continue building up the home market the free traders wish the surplus shipped abroad to exchange for foreign commodities! Ask your free trade neighbor how much he would realize for his corn if shipped to England and exchanged for farm machinery of any character, clothing or family supplies? Watch his face and hear him stutter while he attempts to deceive you by his answer.

Every intelligent farmer knows that there is no duty on exports. Every product of the United States goes out into the world duty free. Any and all nations even purchase all the products of this country, and ship them away without a cent's additional charge from the government. If the free traders can find such a great demand abroad for our surplus why is it so backward about coming after it? They can buy it cheaper now than ever before and it will give their ships employment in taking it away.

Here is where your free trader friend will run into the ground. He wishes you to send your surplus to England *in exchange for the commodities of that nation!* That sentence establishes the entire fallacy and utter folly of free trade. Under that principle the farmers of the United States must ship their corn, wheat, oats, cattle and all other surplus to Great Britain to support the shop workers there who are to make the farmers' machinery, clothing and all manufactured farm and family supplies and the North Carolina farmer must pay freights on his products to England and on the goods returned or exchanged!

How much better the protective policy is, to build up the home market, have the farm machinery and all farm and family supplies manufactured by North Carolina shop workers, who work hand in hand with the farmers in building up and developing all the interests of the State and the Nation.

A GREATER PERIL.

Agricultural depression is not limited to any one section of the country; it is felt in the producing regions of the entire world. The American tariff does not cause it—the American tariff has simply prevented its distressing effects from being felt so severely in this country as in some other countries. If an era of Free Trade in this country were to produce even a stagnation in our home manufactures, farmers everywhere would seriously feel it.

There isn't a man living who is able to name a time in the history of this country when high prices for farm products prevailed with a low tariff, nor can any time be named since the foundation of the Government when free trade was approached which was not followed by falling prices of farm products without a corresponding decline in manufactured articles. Free trade withdraws our money to pay for foreign productions and produces contraction at home. It also destroys our home market, which is 95 per cent of our whole market.

A fearful and destructive cyclone visited Louisville, Ky., on last Thursday evening, carrying death and ruin in its course. Over 2,000 houses were destroyed and several hundred people killed and many more injured. The towns of Bowling Green, Ky., Metropeler and Nashville, Ill., and other places were also visited with great destruction to property.

It is self-evident that "a Congress of the United States" is a part of the Government of the United States, and that members of that Congress are officers of the United States and not of a State. They are not paid by the States, but by the United States.

It is a sad story that comes from North Dakota, where the Chippewas, remnants of one of the most powerful tribes of Indians, are dying of starvation because of the failure of the Government to fulfill its obligations.

Another star will soon be added to the American flag. The bill admitting Wyoming into the Union has passed the House and will pass the Senate.

THE REVENUE MARINE TRANSFER.

The bill transferring the Revenue Marine Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Navy Department has passed the House. Under the provisions of the bill the transferred officers are placed in the Naval Service; but the Revenue Marine school at New Bedford, where officers are now educated for this service, is abolished, and as the transferred officers disappear from the list, either by retirement or by death their places will be taken by the regular officers of the Navy. This will open up the way of employing fifteen more graduates annually from Annapolis, who now, after the government has paid for their education, are turned back into private life because there is nothing for them to do. The Revenue Service will also offer to the Naval officers of the United States a constant and enacting sea service, which is the most desirable practice for Naval officers.

The measure is a saving of money to the Government estimated at $138,000. It has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, from whose Department the Service is taken; it has the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to whose Department the Service is to be transferred. It is approved by the officers of the Navy, it was asked for by the officers of the Revenue Marine Service. It has been petitioned for by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in almost every large seaport town of the United States. The vote on the bill was almost unanimous. It goes to the Senate and will undoubtedly pass.

"There are questions and topics which press upon the minds of the people, the solution and treatment of which are of vastly greater importance than the political fortunes of any man"—*Grover Cleveland.*

Precisely so; and the people of the United States had an opportunity in 1888 to pass upon some of them. Their verdict was clear and conclusive. It was 233 Republican Electoral votes to 168 Democratic.

The water of the Mississippi is higher than for years and the people in the valley are in danger.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1890.

A caucus of republican Senators has arranged a programme of business for the Senate for the next five or six weeks to come, and it has also agreed that, beginning next Monday, the Senate shall meet daily at 11 o'clock. The order of business adopted is as follows: The dependent pension bill, the administration customs bill, the railroad land grant forfeiture bill, the Jones silver bill, bills to admit territories, and the Montana contested election case. The last named will be called up Monday and given the right of way until it is disposed of. It's a foregone conclusion that the republicans will be seated.

Senator Sherman's anti-trust bill with several amendments, including that of Senator Ingalls, to prohibit trading in "futures" and "options" is still before the Senate.

The old question of transferring the Pension bureau to the War department is being again agitated in Congress. Secretaries Proctor and Noble, have, in answer to a resolution of the House, transmitted to Congress their views on the matter. Secretary Noble under whom the bureau now is, can see little or any advantage in making the change, while Secretary Proctor, under whom it would come if transferred, thinks it would be an excellent thing to do, and that it would save considerable money. It is not yet apparent what disposition Congress will make of the matter.

Bill have been introduced in both House and Senate to grant a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Crook

The House has passed the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State.

The Chicago World's Fair bill went through the House with a rush receiving only 49 adverse votes, and they were mostly members who had from the first opposed holding any fair at all. As has been foreshadowed in this correspondence the bill was amended to make the date of holding the fair from April to October, 1893. The bill will be pushed through the Senate as soon as possible.

The House committee on Territories has decided to postpone further consideration of the bills to admit New Mexico and Arizona, and to appoint a sub-committee to examine the constitution of New Mexico and to report on both territories. It is believed that this action kills their chances for getting in at the present session.

The Ways and Means committee are still working on the tariff bill, and the present indications are that it will not get before the House before about April 10. Hides and raw material have been put back upon the free list, and it is hinted that the cut in sugar may not be more than 25 per cent but this last is only surmise.

The House committee on Elections has been working very hard this session. Up to date it has passed upon seven of the seventeen contested election cases, and out of that seven four have been decided in favor of republicans and three in favor of democrats, which show that the abuse heaped upon the majority of that committee by the democratic press has not been deserved.

The Greensboro Patriot says that forty-two Croatan Indians from Robeson county, passed through Tuesday night on their way to Kansas. Eighteen of the crowd were adults.

A Little History for Farmers.

By Chas M. Gorman of Iowa.

In 1846, as my books show, we got only 10, 12½ and 15 cents for corn and wheat in proportion. I remember selling hogs in Schenck & Denise's pork house in the city of Burlington for $1.50 per hundred net. Sometimes I would have to stay in town, pay a hotel bill, take my turn while the hogs were weighed and slaughtered. Sales were made in this city to-day for $3.60 gross. Every practical farmer knows the difference between $1.50 net and $3.60 gross. I remember seeing Joab Comstock hauling wheat into town with an ox team and selling it for 37½ cents a bushel. That was in 1846. That year we got 10 cents for corn and 8 cents for oats.

Now that would not have been so bad if we could have bought everything we wanted as cheap in proportion. But unfortunately for us, that was not the case. We had to pay $3 a barrel for salt, which we can buy now for $1.20 to $1.30. A farm wagon cost $140. We can buy now a much better wagon for $60; and hardware we can buy cheaper. A dozen files, for instance, can be bought now for the price which we then paid for one. That was not an exceptional case by any means, but all along through those years prior to the adoption of the protective tariff in 1861 there was not any great opportunity for farmers to make money. We had to pay $50 to $60 for a good overcoat which can now be bought for $15 to $20, and nobody ever imagined that a good suit of clothes could be bought for $10.

With the development of our manufactures in this country and a diversity of industries an immense amount of farm products is now raised for which there was then no market. And the rates of interest are much lower now than then. I remember paying as high as 22 per cent before the war, but money can now be had for from 6 to 8 per cent. We used to pay $250 to $300 for a harvester; now we can buy one with binder complete for $100. So it was at every point where the interest of the farm is touched. We can get better prices for our products and we pay less for what we buy. Occasionally there is an article like sugar that is an exception to this. We sometimes bought sugar as cheap as now, but it was not as good a quality; mostly common brown sugar.

Then there is another thing to be considered. Farmers now buy a great many things that in those days were unthought of, or would have been looked upon as luxuries and extravagance. Our houses now have carpets and furniture and a great many conveniences that we could not have afforded in the days of low tariff. We dress better, we have better houses, they are better furnished. We have better farm implements. We have a great many comforts that were not enjoyed by the pioneer farmer. These things, of course cost money. If we would live as plain now as in those days, and do as little for schools and churches and the requirements of social life, we could probably put more money in the savings banks than we do. But the modern farmer is intelligent and progressive, and wants to keep abreast of the times. He is a reading man and takes a list of newspapers and magazines that in the days of low tariff would have appalled him by their expense. Every farm house has its little library. The prosperous farmer keeps his family carriage, and in a multitude of ways he indulges in expenditures that he would not have thought of in the days of low tariff.

"I had rather be a kitten and cry mew" than groan all night and scold all day with neulalgia, when one little bottle of Salvation Oil would make me gentle and well. Pussy, wouldn't you?

Coughs, hoarseness, asthma or any irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor.

From Roper.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—The cold weather destroyed the early peas entirely and other truck has suffered greatly. All the early planted corn is a failure. Irish potatoes in many cases were up and the frosts have killed the vines dead. There is very little planting ever being done. The trucking land being now planted with the regular crops.—The cholera is killing the hogs here alarmingly fast, whole herds dying in some instances. The loss is getting serious.—The mills are running to full capacity. The large Wilson & Jewell pine mill of the John L. Roper Lumber Company's caught on fire near the dry kilns on the evening of the 24th ult about 7 o'clock p. m. The vigilant watchman Eph Harrington put it out. Eph had the alarm whistle blowed and all Roper responded to his call. Many were the thanks to Eph when they saw what he had saved.—John L. Roper Lumber Company's Forbes & Kessinger juniper mill has just had a new wing completed and filled up with machinery.—Work is plentiful and times brisk.—Miss Gussie Carstophen is teaching school here with about eighty scholars. She is not excelled as a teacher.—Mr. Engle of Elizabeth City is here. The people are pleased with his work and he with their dollars, and he still stays to the delight of many.

March 26th, D.

Father Boyle, the Catholic Priest of Raleigh, has been acquitted.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Taking the Census.

No. 3

The subjects for investigation by the 11th census, apart from vital statistics and population, will be largely looked into by special agents of whom the division on manufactures alone will have 700 at work within three weeks. Electricity, silk making, wool, glass, pottery and newspapers are among the manufactured products particularly to be found out about. The agricultural division will devote its most active attention to grape-growing and fruit raising matters. Mining and quarrying will occupy the largest share of the mineral division's interest. Even the churches and the church goers will be regarded with an inquiring eye, with a view to ascertaining the number of church buildings in the United States, their capacity and value and the pay their pastors get. Whether you yourself go to church or not will be asked. You are expected to impart everything you know about yourself to the relentless agent or enumerator. You must even tell how many fish you catch in a year, if you are a lover of the gentle sport of angling. This last requirement would seem a serious test of the average man's veracity, but whatever you choose to say is taken for gospel and set down as such in tabular shape. There is no Ananias and Sapphiar business about the census bureau. If you are insane, deaf, dumb or blind, you are recorded as such, with notes on the cause of your affliction, including mention of those relatives dead or living who have been similarly troubled. If you were born an idiot it is so mentioned by the simple word "congenital," or, supposing that you are a congenital pauper, having been born in a alms house, that interesting detail will not escape. In case you are in prison your crime, sentence and a summary of your past record are quoted.

The census bureau sprang up in the night like a gigantic mushroom. When Mr. Porter was appointed superintendent a few months ago it was represented by a single individual. Within a few weeks from now it will have 2,000 employes in its offices at Washington and 45,000 men in the field, not counting the thousands of special agents. It will spend on paper and printing $700,000 and for other expenses nearly $6,000,000 more, for it costs about 10 cents a head for every man, woman and child to take the census of a people. Finally it will publish twenty-five volumes, and then, like a mushroom it will go out of existence, leaving not a trace behind save one solitary census clerk sitting at a desk in the Department of the Interior, until the year 1900 shall arrive and another census shall be in order. Then the mushroom will sprout again.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

STATE NEWS.

Bill Whitty, of Stanley county, aged 117 is dead

Wilson Advance says many of the farmers of that county have planted their corn.

Dallas Eagle says the wheat crop has been badly damaded by the freeze, but it has time to come again.

It is rumored around Durham that there is talk of building a $40,000 hotel at Chapel Hill, to accommodate winter and summer boarders.

J. J. Bruner, for over 50 years editor of the Salisbury Watchman, died at his home in Salisbury Sunday morning, at the age of 73 years.

Charlotte Chronicle says: Two car loads of negro emigrants from Franklin county, passed through Charlotte yesterday on their way to Louisiana.

Durham gets Trinity College, Raleigh having agreed to relinquish her claim. That plucky little city subscribes $114 361, including a site, to secure the location.

Oxford Ledger says Mr. Henry T Knott, one of our most substantial farmers has sold $750 worth of tobacco that was made on two acres of ground.

It is rumored that a large deposit of phosphate rock has been discovered in Cumberland county near Fayetteville Specimens of the "find" have been sent to the State Geological Department for examination.

The U. S. Circuit Court has issued an injunction against the Commissioner and Board of Agriculture, restraining them, their agents and attorneys from seizing the guano of the American Fertilizer Co., which is contesting the tax, shipped into this State for sale or from taking any steps to enforce the said license tax law against them. The Company applied to the Court for this injunction on the ground that the tax law violates the inter-State commerce clause of the U. S. Constitution.

Kind Words of Cheer.

When a proprietor knows he has a grand and good remedy for the many ills that flesh and blood are heir to, it pleases him exceedingly to receive such evidences of appreciation as follows:

W. F. Miles, Milesville, N. C., writes: "I have used Botanic Blood Balm and find it to be all that it is recommended to be."

D. C. Blanton, Thomasville, Ga., writes: 'I have used Botanic Blood Balm in my family as a tonic and blood purifier with highest satisfactory results"

O. F. Hoffman, editor Times, Rocky Mount, Va., writes: "I am pleased to say that Botanic Blood Balm is the best appetizer and tonic for delicate people I ever saw. It acted like a charm in my case."

F. H. Hickey, 1208 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I was broke out all over with sores and my hair was falling out. After using a few bottles of Botanic Blood Balm my hair quit falling out and all the sores got well."

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., writes: "I had suffered 13 years with eczema and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half-dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm which entirely cured me and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

August A. Klages, 810 St. Charles street, Baltimore, Md, writes: "From my youth I suffered from a poisonous taint in my blood. My face and body was continually affected with eruptions and sores. I am now 42 years of age and had been treated both in Germany and America but no remedy overcame the trouble until I used Botanic Blood Balm. I have used about twenty bottles and now my skin is clear, smooth and healthy, and I consider the poison permanently driven from my blood. I indorse it as the best blood remedy."

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing
It is general debility, try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for taxes due on the same and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City on Monday the 5th of May 1890.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

J. C. Johnson 200 acres of land bounded by the lands of B. B. Johnson, Anthony Johnson and others Tax $0.07; cost $2.50. Estate of B. W. Wiggins, 42 acres, adjoining Little River, the land of R. F. Overman and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50. John Shaw, 18 acres, adjoining the land of Elisha Lister, the Alexander farm and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Griffin Pritchard

80 acres of land bounded on the north by Main street, east by Perse street, south by Rum Quarter Road and west by Pritchard's new road, Tax $38.74; cost $2.50; corporation tax $8.55. Also the Tisdale lot adjoining Road and Church streets, the lot of J. M. Whedbee and others.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

Alfred Turner, 50 acres, laying on the Desert road adjoining the lands of Wm. Cooper and others. Tax $2.01; cost $2.50. J. T. Newbold, 106 acres, lying on Mt. Hermon road adjoining the lands of Jefferson Reid and others Tax $12.08; cost $2.50.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Dudley Bean, 2540 acres, adjoining the lands of the John L. Roper Co. and others. Tax $51.16; cost $2.50.

Mar. 31, 1890. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff

BLISHEN'S COMMERCIAL RATING

Shipping Book.

This is a valuable Book for Dealers and Shippers of Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, Hay, Grain, Flour, Groceries, &c., &c.

Address the undersigned, within 30 days, at

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Joseph Elstner.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

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3—	"Home Production Indispensable to a Supply, at Low Prices, of the Manufactured Commodities required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Home Production of these Commodities Impossible without a Protective Tariff." First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. TODD	32
4—	"What are Raw Materials? Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1889. HOMER B. DIBELL	32
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6—	"Some Views on the Tariff by an Old Business Man." GEO. DRAPER	32
7—	"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the South." C. L. EDWARDS	32
8—	"The Wool Interest." Judge WM. LAWRENCE	24
9—	"Protection vs. Free-Trade."—A Historical Review. D. G. HARRIMAN	20
10—	"The Farmer and the Tariff." Col. THOMAS H. DUDLEY	16
11—	"Protection as a Public Policy." GEORGE S. BOUTWELL	16
12—	Reply to the President's Free-Trade Message." R. P. PORTER	8
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14—	"The Vital Question: Shall American Industries be Abandoned and American Markets Surrendered?"	8
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19—	"Why Irishmen Should Be Protectionists."	8
20—	"Protection." E. H. AMMIDOWN	4
21—	"What is a Tariff?" Answers to a Workingman's Question	4
22—	"The American Wool Industry." E. H. AMMIDOWN	8
23—	"Wages and Cost of Living." J. D. WEEKS	4
24—	"Southern Farming Industries."	4
25—	"A Short Talk to Workingmen."	2
26—	"Protection and the Farmer." Senator S. M. CULLOM	12

The AMERICAN ECONOMIST, weekly, devoted to the discussion of all phases of the Tariff question. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address American Protective Tariff League, 23 W. 23d St., New York.

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Drain Tiles,

For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Oyster Shells.

PARTIES wanting Oyster Shells for fertilizing or filling up purposes, can now be supplied at my Wharf at 3 cents a bushel,

2-19 N. R Zimmerman.

1890

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

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Greatest Bargains ever offered.

BEST QUALITY

SILK SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS,

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Send for descriptive price list.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers

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7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

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☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890

J. H. Harris

— WITH —

CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

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Special attention given to the sale of North Carolina Shad and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.

Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

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It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

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The ringing News which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

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MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE

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Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

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IMPERIAL PINK!
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EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!

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The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."

☞ If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

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ONLY $20.

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

EXCELS ALL.

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Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

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A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "When at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for C. O. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $30 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known any thing to sell like your albums. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay for over $25." Another, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your albums of stamps every hour I work." The profit is often as much as $20 or $30 a day. Others are doing quite as well. We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Better Read On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated inside. Hindoomeed albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargain ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits and all every one wants. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know it all, should you conclude to go further, why no harm done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE

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WARRANTED

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B Flora, J. B. Brockett, Zephaniah Burgess, Will G. Underwood and Emanuel Davis. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Theo's R. Mann. Constable and Collector—A. West Attorney—E. F. Aydlett

Collector of Customs—Palenon John. Postmaster—Wm. C. Davis.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector Presbyterian—Not yet regularly supplied.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T B. Wilson, W. M,. E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorse Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twitty, N. G., H. D. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B Culpepper, Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

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U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

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—MISCELLANEOUS—

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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

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East Main Street,
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—BY—
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The Tinner.
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

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You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the lover.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,
But hustle right in and get the pick of the ce New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. CRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public i invited to this large and elegant Hote It has been refited and made first cla It is centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and conve nient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to mak the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for h patrons. The rooms are large well fur nished and carefully kept, and the table i of the best

Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offe first class accommodations of the travel ng public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen, and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel,--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

☞ Earnest work now.

☞ Every hour of the day counts.

☞ Farmers are ready to plant corn, and some expect to begin this week.

☞ The Irish potatoes are coming up nicely and the replanted peas are growing rapidly.

☞ The Berkley, Va., *Graphic* says the Norfolk Southern Railroad is about purchasing additional property to enlarge its yards and shops.

☞ The Fishermen have had a good week, but as to the amount of the catches, it is "past finding out," the shippers declining to be interviewed.

☞ The Elizabeth City Farmers Alliance will meet, until further notice, at the Court House on every Tuesday night at 7 30, and on every Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

☞ We are requested to state that all Confererate veterans entitled to a pension under the laws of this State should report to the Commissioners of their respective counties on the 1st Monday in April.

☞ Special attention is called to the advertisement of Elstner's Commercial Rating Shipping Book. It is certainly a valuable publication. Address the Publisher within the next 30 days at Baltimore, Md.

☞ The large building on Zimmerman's wharf, erected for Jones & Hemingway, is nearly finished. They are erecting an extensive steaming apparatus for the purpose of canning oysters, fruits and vegetables. They will employ several hundred hands.

☞ They "do say" that the *Falcon* man loves money. Well, here is a chance for him to make $100. It he will name any respectable negro in this county" who will say, and produce the evidence, that the editor of the CAROLINIAN *ever* wrote "two letters, one for and one against," for *anybody*, the above sum will be paid him. The object of the insinuation is understood, but it will rebound.

☞ It will be remembered that when the vote was taken in the House on the place for holding the World's Fair our Member, Hon. Thos. G. Skinner, voted for "Cumberland Gap." At a meeting of the Cotamercial Club of Middleborough, Ky., held on the 20th ult, a vote of thanks was tendered him and the hospitalities of the city, as the guest of the Club, was offered him. Go Tom, and have a good time.

☞ The mail of Census Supervisor Cobb is very large. Applications for enumerator's places continue, many from parties, judging from their letters, totally incompetent. There are those who have the idea that the taking of the census will be an easy berth and that almost anybody can do the work; but they are very much mistaken. There is a good deal more required from the enumerators now than in 1889. The work in many districts was not accurately done then. In order that it may be thoroughly and correctly done this year special care will be taken to select men well qualified to perform the duties required. With the "woods all full" of applicants only *one* in each division can be chosen.

☞ Talk about "local self government" in Elizabeth City when about one-half of the voters, not by reasonable and fairly made boundaries but by meandering lines and acute angles to take in some and leave out others, are placed in one Ward and the balance divided into *four*—two of them with not more than 75 each, and the other two about 100—and *each of them given the same voice and power as the one with 400!* As this gerrymander was secretly fixed in the new charter—and, by the way, very few of the people have ever seen that document—for the partizan purpose of robbing the Republicans of the rights their decided majority in the town clearly entitle them to, let the Democrats have a "picnic" all to themselves next Monday.

☞ The examination being made by the Special Agents of the Census Department of the mortgage indebtedness of the country reveals the fact that in many counties in this State there has been a failure to cancel—that the records show that many mortgages recorded during the past ten years and paid, remain uncanceled. Now this is all wrong Suppose the original document is lost and the parties to the transaction die, the record shows an unsatisfied lein. Again, for prudential reasons, persons desire to ascertain the financial status of a party. They go to the Register's office to see if augh is entered against them. Though paid, if not cancelled, the record don't show it and the party is rated accordingly. In some States a penalty of $50 is imposed on failure to cancel within six months. The advice of the CAROLINIAN to all who have given and paid a mortgage to see to it that it is marked so on the record.

☞ There are no good liars, though some of them are very skillful and talented.

☞ Pleasure is the rose clipped from the stem; happiness is the growing flower.

☞ Be sure and read the "Little History for Farmers" in another column.

☞ The strong demand for funds continues to be the feature of the local money market.

——WANTED: 100 Merchant's to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

☞ The circulation of the CAROLINIAN continues on the increase. The people appreciate a live, progressive paper.

☞ The hard, naked truth, is, that this is a world of toil, and that whatever we get we must pay for it in solid work.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ The spendthrift young man is not unlike a buzz saw; he scatters a good deal of dust while running around and has nothing but his board to show for it.

☞ Here are two sentences, each of which contains all the letters of the alphabet: 'John quickly extemporized five tow bags," and "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.'

☞ The average wife may say, "I told you so" occasionally, but she is merciful enough not to remind her husband of all the idiotic nonsense he used to talk to her in their courtship days.

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes, Fowler & Co., agents.

☞ The CAROLINIAN wants it to be distinctly understood that it cannot take sides in any of the local factional contests in any part of the District. It would be manifestly improper to do so.

——A car load of Yellow Seed Oats just received at Robinson & Co's.

☞ River front lots are coming to be in demand, and eligible sites are bringing good prices. As an evidence of the increase in value, we note the fact that some time ago Mr. John B. Brockett purchased the old Ship Yard lot near the Depot, paying only $2500 for it. He has just sold a part of it for $5000.

☞ The establishing of new industries is what helps to build up a town. Those inaugurated here accomplish much. More are needed. Let those of our citizens who have money expend some of it in this way—starting industrial enterprises. In doing so they will show themselves to be among the most valuable citizens of the community.

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

☞ Supervisor Cobb has been very busy arranging and subdividing his District into Enumerator divisions. To do this and to obtain the leading facts as to the characteristics of each, as called for by the Department, has required much labor. This part of his work is now about completed. The appointment of Enumerators will not be made before the latter part of this month.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞ It now transpires that the slang term "mash" is derived from the gypsey word "mafado," which means "to charm by the eyes." This influx of knowledge need not materially affect the general result, however. When a charming damsel of 16, or thereabouts, begins to *mafado* a fellow in dead earnest he is not likely to take a day off to hunt up an encyclopedia to find out what she means by it.

——See Fowler & Co's. 50 cent Shirts for working men.

☞ To the question about "Pairing in Congress," the CAROLINIAN states that it is the custom when a Representative or Senator is compelled to be absent to "pair" himself with a fellow member of the opposite party, the one who is present pledging himself not to vote on any measure on which party lines are drawn, so that the absence of the other will not give the opposite party any advantage, For instance, Mr. Skinner when home at the Courts, is "paried" with a Republican—Mr Smith of Illinois.

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity; Quantity and Quality People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price,

☞ M. M. Knapp esq, Special Agent for the Census Office, is now here taking an abstract from the records of the mortgege indebtedness of this county. His district comprises the counties of Granville, Vance, Franklin, Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. He has now visited all the counties but Camden and Currituck. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman.

——The counties of Bertie, Washington, Beaufort, Pamlico, Hyde, Tyrrell and Dare have been assigned to F. D. Winston esq.

☞ Another interesting letter from Judge Pool, from Rio de Janerio, has just been received. It will appear next week.

☞ The editor spent a part of Monday and Tuesday, at Edenton, and, as he always does, he met many friends and had a good time.

——Engle & Zoeller's Protographic Gallery is now open.

☞ The Fishermen inform us that this season, up to date, about three-fourths of the shad catches have been roe. This they tell us is an unusually large proportion.

☞ The pathetic play called "The Cricket on the Hearth," dramatized from the work of Charles Dickens, will be given at the Opera House on the night of April 14 for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. The blind girl Bertha, Little Dot, Caleb Plummer, John Berrybingle, Tackleton, the Deaf Stranger, and the Little Fairy with her cheerful words, will be sure to please as some of our best amateurs will play those parts.

LOCAL MENTION

Work is in progress on several more new buildings in different parts of the city.—D W. Squires esq. of Shiloh gave us a call on Thursday. He is a man with earnest convictions and has the courage to express them. —Mr. J. Y. Old has purchased a site on the river road, a part of the J. B. Fearing property, on which he will erect a large lumber mill.—Rev. P. W. Melick left on Friday on a business trip to Muncy and Bloomsburg, Pa.—Miss Harwood, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Miss Carrie Cartwright.—Dr. Geo. W. Brooks, of Sunsbury, made a flying visit here last week.—To a certain young man in town:

There is no doubt that while you woo
You find that love is blind;
That's why she finds good points in you
That no one else can find.

—C. W. Grandy esq. left on Thursday for Montgomery, Ala. He is the counsel for parties here who are contesting the will of the late Thomas Banks.—It was hoped that the old jail would be removed ere this. Down and away with it.—There are four white churches here, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, and three colored churches, one Methodist and two Baptist.—Mr. Joseph Elstner, publisher of the "Commercial Rating Shippers' Book" was in the city on Thursday and dropped in to to see us.—"I have crossed the rubicund, exclaimed a local steady drinker on failing to wipe tue red from his blushing nose. —There is a "dude" in Elizabeth City. On looking at him one is constrained to remark:

The dude was not in Darwin's day,
A common thing we think;
Else he had found without delay
The longed for "missing link."

—Oh, no, the Market House is *not* "the battle ground." Being built, it isn't now an issue.—Mrs. J. P. Overman has returned from a visit to Hertford.—Some clearing up in the Cemetery would improve its appearance.—There is regular service in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and afternoon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Johnson.—The "organ's" dolorous jeremiade is only intended to divert the unwary from the real offenders against the rights of the people. The latter hold the "star chamber ring." and *not* the Mayor and Commissioners, responsible. The latter were not consulted, had nothing to do with the shameless gerrymander.—Only a few more days of solemn litany and the gloom of Lent will rise like a mist before the sunshine of a bright Easter morning!—The staging removed, the interior of the new Baptist Church begins to show what it is going to be. The truth is, in size, arrangment and finish it will be the handsomest in the State. T. A. Commander is the carpenter and T. R. Bland the painter. Both understand their business and are doing work that is a credit to them.—Mr. J. E. Burgess, postmaster at Old Trap, called on Friday. He reports the farmers well on with their work in that locality, but that net fishermen have not made a fortune this season.—At the Methodist Church on Sunday night a very interesting Missionary meeting was held, consisting of music and recitations and a very entertaining and instructive talk by Rev. Dr. Johnson of the Presbyterian Church.—See change in Fowler & Co's, advertisement.—There is a revival meeting in progress at the Baptist Church.—Mr. W. G. Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M Cook, is home on a visit after an absence of several years.—Mr. Engle, Photographer, returned yesterday from a professional trip to the other side of the Sound.

The Carolinian Remarks:

"That "consistency is a jewel." but it is a gem some people do not possess.

That the fellow who fails to get just what he wants don't help his case by "cussin" about it,

The Carolinian Thinks:

That a man who makes loud prayers and ignores his honest debts is a hypocrite.

That the politician who is "all things to all men" is a demagogue.

It is foolish for any one to have the face full of pimples, blotches, etc, when Laxador the golden remedy can be bought for 25 cts at any drug store.

"It is better to laugh than be crying"—decidedly; and to enjoy your baby's laughing society use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which relieves the chief discomforts of babyhood without stupefying the children. Price 25 cents a bottle. At all druggists.

LITERARY NOTICES.

EXPLORING THE WILDS OF ALASKA.—Stanley is to have a rival. An exploring expedition is just starting out for the interior of Alaska. It is sent out by Messrs Arkell & Harrison, proprietors of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. The same enterprising publication offers prizes of a $500 photographic camera and a $50 Kodak to the amateur photographers who shall send to it the most artistic specimens of their work. Frank Leslie's this week portrays vividly the cruelties practiced on United States marines. Views in Bloomington, Ill, and Hannibal, Mo, are special features. The pictures are all first class.

The April ECLECTIC opens with a striking paper by Emil de Lavelere, entitled "The Two Utopias," which discusses with great acumen recent socialistic dreams which have stirred the public attention. "Modern Mannish Maidens" is a clever and satirical but good natured sketch of feminine tendencies among the more ambitious class of young women. Recollections of a Voyage with Gen. Gordon, by Wm. H. Spence, furnishes fresh material about a hero who has never lost interest in the public mind. Mr. Hamilton Aide talks thoughtfully about the Deterioration of English Society and finds reason for some foreboding. An entertaining sketch called "The American Borderers" should be found peculiarly interesting to American readers. The article on "Marriage from a Scientific Standpoint" recommends itself forcibly to intelligent readers even if they dissent from its conclusions. Joseph Thomson, an African explorer, has some pertinent words to say on the effects of European interference on the African, a topic which at this time should evoke wide-spread interest. 'Pasteur at Home," by Dr. A J H Crespi, and "Anglo-Catholicism—The Old and New," by Principal Fairbaird, D. D, is very interesting and will be followed by a second paper. There are several shorter articles, also of marked interest.

The Pulpit and the State.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church Blue Mound, Kan. says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me: My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26lbs in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular sizes 50c and $1.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

Jacob Salomonsky
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The Grandest Display of
—o—o—
Dress Goods
and
Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
Gents Furnishing Goods.
Store on Water Street
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ESSENTIAL OILS
SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTER GREEN SPEARMINT, &c.
Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
86 & 88 WILLIAM, ST., N. Y.

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and with fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patent liable or no fee of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "Howto Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINTON, D C

WE treat and PERMANENTLY CURE, or NO PAY, all CHRONIC DISEASES, DEFORMITIES, and SURGICAL CASES. SEXUAL DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN the results of *Imperfect Development, Evil Habits or Excesses, Opium* and the *Whiskey Habit.* A large and magnificent SANITARIUM and PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL in connection. *Book of Life,* with particulars for *Home Cure,* FREE. DR. PARKER'S MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 151½ *North Spruce Street,* NASHVILLE, TENN.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT FEBY 20, 1890

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M, Northbound, leaves at 2:35 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning, arrives at 9:20 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,

K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R' R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend't

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A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.
Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discusses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE
To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing one machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send FREE to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out before patents can cost is sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $20. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

WHAT IS GOING ON FOR MANY MILES ALL UNCOVERED TO THE EYE? AYE MORE
One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE
Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE TO ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of the advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the 4fifth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 814, Portland, Maine.

Only $20.

High Arm $30.00

FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years. CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACINE CO. 309 E. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. We Pay Freight.

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It beats them all. No book like it. Everybody wants it, 200 illustrations. Humorous, Pathetic, Fascinating. Hundreds of dollars to hustlers. Old and young buy; also thousands of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. One agent has ordered over 700 books. Another made $83 in 4 days, another took 15 orders in 30 min. in 1 G. A. R. Post. Choose territory at once. 24 attractive illustrations free with circulars and terms. Write Halt, There!
N. C. Hamilton & Co., Publishers, 392 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DREW'S YEAST POWDER
Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cakes, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.
PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER. $3.00 A YEAR.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
At the low combination price of $4 for both. Address PALEMON JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ho! you sleepers!
Rub your peepers;
Open wide each eye,
Don't be creepers,
Bargain reapers,
Now's the time to buy.

Right this Way for Bargains.
Don't be backward in coming forward, and don't fall over yourselves in the rush. We are no robbers; so we won't hold you up. Don't let anybody hold you down. What do we mean? We mean that it's about time for everybody to know that we're on deck again with
A Superb Stock of Winter Goods.
Goods which everybody will want, when the merits of our stock is understood. Our stock is like a baby; for it's all new. It's like a fat man for it's awful big. It's like a beautiful woman, for it has lots of style. It's like a millionaire, for it's worth lots of, money. It's like high-toned women, because it has quality;
LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT
must be the fate of everyone who gazes on these goods; not only because they are handsome but because they are cheap in every sense of the word. Nobody CAN beat us on stock. Nobody SHALL beat us on price. Buy where you like, but see our stock before you buy. It'll be money in your pocket and in ours too; for you want the best and cheapest and we have it, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints, Oil, Hay, Lime, &c., &c.
AGENTS FOR "NEW LEE" COOK STOVES.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"Ours Has Been a Hard Fight."
"But by Industry and Perseverance,"
"Honesty and Fair Dealings,"
We have achieved a glorious victory. We now have one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the State, and it is well fitted for our business, which grows larger each year; and this has not been accomplished by adopting the same name, tags on brands, that other merchants have established a demand for,
—"We Originate and do not Imitate."—
And expect our reward by our own exertions and by keeping the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK to be found in the City, consisting of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c.
Always glad to see you. Quotations cheerfully given by mail or by wire. We guarantee lowest prices consistent with best quality.
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FOWLER & CO.,
Have In Their
Spring Stock.
CALL!
Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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BAKING, COOKING and ROASTING.
—BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS—
OTHELLO RANGE,
WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR, HIGH SHELF OR WATER-BACK.
YOU Can heat your house thoroughly, HEALTHFULLY and ECONOMICALLY with the
TORRID STEEL DRUM FURNACE.
Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.
ORR PAINTER & CO., READING, PA.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
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FULL PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

FREE For Men Only A Package of PROF. PARKER'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. Over Ten Thousand Tried Them and were restored to health by use of Two Packages. Each Package contains a large proportion of which took a full treatment CURED. Application to the Agent for Pamphlet. Address with stamp, PROF. PARKER, Box 1, Fulton, N. Y. Or loose vasimen in any of the functions of the body, such as Nervousness, Debility, Lack of Energy, Impotency, Premature Old Age, Seminal Emissions, Impaired Memory, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Prematureness of Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address as above, mentioning this paper.

THE GREAT CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY TRADE MARK

VIGOROUS HEALTH
Avoid the impositions of pretenders, many of whom only stay in the business a short time. Take a PURE and reliable remedy with scientific and curative properties, and you will be restored to perfect health. Thousands have been cured by this remedy after all others have failed. Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Seminal Emissions, Premature Old Age, Impaired Memory, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Prematureness of Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address as above, mentioning this paper.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $1. Two Months, $2. Three Months, $3.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance.

GENERAL SCHENCK DEAD.

He Suddenly Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

His Notable Career as Diplomat, Statesman and Soldier.

General Robert Cumming Schenck, Congressman, soldier and diplomat, and a leader in public affairs a generation or more ago, died at 5 o'clock in the evening of pneumonia, at his residence in Washington. It was not until the previous day that it was known that he was seriously ill. He had been ailing for about two weeks, but attached very little importance to his complaint. A week before he was out calling and seemed in his usual health, save for a slight bronchial cough. It was not until four days previous to his death that it was thought necessary to call in a physician. Dr. H. C. Yarrow was sent for, and found General Schenck suffering from capillary bronchitis. Within twenty-four hours limited pneumonia of the right lung set in, and later the left lung also became involved. When Dr. Yarrow visited General Schenck he found him much worse, and it was discovered that a diphtheretic exudation was commencing in the right side of the throat. He grew rapidly weaker until the end came. His mind was clear and bright to the very last. His three daughters, Mrs. Bates, an old friend, and Miss Sedgwick were with him at the time of his death.

General Schenck was in his 81st year, having been born in Franklin, Ohio, October 4, 1809. He was graduated from Miami University in 1827, and after spending three additional years at the college studied law with Thomas Corwin. He served two years in the State Legislature, and acquitted himself so well that he was elected to Congress as a Whig, serving from 1842 until 1851. President Fillmore then sent him to Brazil as Minister Plenipotentiary. While serving in this capacity he distinguished himself as a diplomat by taking a conspicuous part in the negotiation of treaties with Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. After two years in Brazil he returned to Ohio, his native State, but took no part in politics. When the Civil War broke out he offered his services to the Government, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln on May 17, 1861. He served with his brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, in which the Federal army was defeated. He next served in West Virginia under General Rosecrans, and did some brilliant fighting at McDowell and Cross Keys. General Fremont then entrusted him with the command of a division, and while leading the first division of Franz Sigel's Corps at the second battle of Bull Run his right arm was shattered by a musket ball, incapacitating him for service for some time. In September, 1862, he was promoted to be a Major-General, and in December of that year he took command of the Middle Department and Eighth Corps at Baltimore. He rendered effective service in the Gettysburg campaign.

General Schenck was nominated for Congress against the anti-war Democrat, Valandingham, and, though the district was Democratic, he carried the election, and resigning his post in the army took his seat in the House of Representatives on December 3, 1863. He was immediately made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and during this and the following Congress his position enabled him to do valuable service to the Federal cause. He was re-elected to the two succeeding Congresses, and throughout the exciting times, during and after the war, he took a leading part in the proceedings of the House. During his last term he was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House, succeeding Thad Stevens in command of the Republican party. He was Minister to England in 1870 and in 1871 was one of the Alabama Claims Commissioners, retaining this last office for five years, when he resigned. Since that time he has made his home in Washington, where he was a warm favorite. He was a familiar figure at Republican gatherings there, but he took no active part in politics. His life had been several times despaired of during the last decade, but his hardy constitution and strong will pulled him through.

Secretary Blaine was much attached to General Schenck, and sent an affectionate note when he heard of his illness. In his book Mr. Blaine pays General Schenck a warm compliment. "No man in Congress during the present generation," he says, "has rivaled General Schenck as a five-minute debater. In the five-minute discussion in Committee of the Whole he was an intellectual marvel. The compactness and clearness of his statement, the facts and arguments which he could marshal in that brief time were a constant surprise and delight to his hearers."

A BABY OFFICER.

A Child a Few Weeks Old Commissioned a Lieutenant.

The youngest commissioned officer in our military is no doubt John A. Logan, the third, who has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Logan Rifles, a company of the Fifth Regiment of Ohio militia stationed at Cleveland. John A. Logan, Jr., is Captain of this Company. The babe thus commissioned—for he is only a few weeks old—is a grandson of the late John A. Logan, and the commission was issued at the request of Colonel Gibbons, of the Fifth Regiment, who stated in a letter to Governor Campbell that the boy is intended for the army and suggested, "Considering Captain Logan's intense interest in the National Guard, as well as the little fellow's intended future, that a commission as Lieutenant in the Logan Rifles, Company E, Fifth Infantry, be given John Alexander Logan 3, dated February 12, 1890." This latter date is the child's birthday. Colonel Gibbons added, "I am sure if General Logan were alive to-day he would be highly pleased." The commission was promptly made out and forwarded.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent and more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequalled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, I am like a new man." CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS,

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

TO POULTRY KEEPERS.

Prepare for the coming season by sending one dime for my sure and simple cures for Cholera and Gapes. Worth five dollars to any one who keeps Poultry. Address C. F. SMITH, Orange, Conn.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Legislative Committee in the Massachusetts Legislature reported a bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections.

A HUNGARIAN woman told the police of Harrison, N. J., that a house that had been burned two years ago, and in which two lives were lost, had been deliberately set on fire. Six arrests were made.

LUCIUS TUTTLE, Trunk Line Commissioner, has resigned to become general manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

THE house of Benjamin Downey, Stony Hill, Penn., was burned, and when the ruins were examined the charred body of Downey was found.

JOSEPH J. STECK, a well-known oil man, was instantly killed at Reno, Penn., while assisting to draw the tools from one of the wells.

THE fishing schooner H. A. Duncan, of Gloucester, Mass., lost six of her crew in dories during a recent snowstorm.

THE jury in the Flack conspiracy case in New York city found a verdict of guilty against the three defendants, Sheriff Flack, his son, "Will" Flack, and Joseph Meeks. The jury in giving the verdict, made a strong recommendation for extreme executive clemency.

SAMUEL R. GREEN was shot and instantly killed by Ira E. Briggs, near Norwich, Conn. Green threatened to cut Briggs's throat, and it is believed that he was taken suddenly insane. The Coroner's verdict was "excusable homicide."

Two trains collided near Portage, N. Y., killing three men, and fatally injuring another. The engines and twelve cars were demolished.

JOHN S. FARLOW, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, died suddenly at his home in Newton, Mass.

A BILL to provide for sixty scholarships in the Agricultural College of New Jersey was passed by the House at Trenton, N. J.

AN insane woman endeavored to burn the insane asylum at Lancaster, Penn., and nearly succeeded. Great excitement prevailed among the inmates of the asylum.

THE wholesale dry goods commission house of Ross Campbell & Co., New York city, failed with liabilities of about $125,000.

A TEXAS steer escaped from the abattoir at Jersey City, N. J., and it ran two miles and wounded four people before it stuck in the mud, and was killed by a policemen.

EIGHT engineers and firemen on the Reading Railroad have been discharged for drinking.

J. F. ANDERSON, collector of Milford Township, N. J., for the last three years, is $4000 short in his accounts.

A BOY is said to have died of yellow fever near Reading, Penn.

BURT GARDNER, Dolphies Ranault and Michael Mulvey, painters, fell from a scaffold at Lawrence, Mass. Gardner was killed, and Mulvey and Ranault badly injured.

South and West.

DR. M. A. REST, one of the oldest and most prominent German physicians in Richmond, Va., fell from a ladder at his residence and was instantly killed.

E. R. MCCURDY, a train conductor, was shot and seriously wounded by a colored man named Jake Daniels, and in turn the conductor shot and killed the colored man. It happened while the train was near Bay Minette, Ala.

C. A. SEARLES and W. C. Paine were arrested in Missoula, Mont., for robbing the Northern Pacific Express office at Brainerd, Minn., of $15,000 about a year ago.

THE steamboat-owners in Baltimore, Md., appointed a committee to confer with members of Congress to ask for an immediate repeal of the objectionable features of the United States inspection and census laws.

A WAREHOUSE, bath establishment and eight cottages at Jacksonville, Fla., have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $125,000.

DAN GRUELLE, farmer at Kelat, Ky., was taken from his home and hanged. Several years ago he dealt in cattle and gave bad checks, and fled to the mountains.

A DISPATCH from Dansville, Va., says that more than 200 moonshiners have established a fortified camp in Franklin County, and openly defy the authority of the United States. They have over 100 illicit stills in operation and are producing thousands of barrels of whiskey on which no duty is paid.

THE District Attorney at Jackson, Miss., made an affidavit against ex-State Treasurer W. L. Hemingway, charging him with embezzlement of State funds. Hemingway was arrested.

A FAST steamer has been fitted out in San Francisco for seal poaching in Behring Sea by a company of local and Eastern capitalists, who believe there are big profits in illicit sealing when every pelt can be sold for $12.50.

EDMUND NICHOLAS (colored) was hanged at Franklin, La., for the murder of a girl, and Prince Saunders (colored) suffered the same fate at Plaquemine, La., for the same reason.

TOMMY WINEMAN, twelve years old, shot and killed Bertie Folhamus, eleven years old, at Joliet, Ill., during a quarrel over marbles.

THE body of A. W. Longley, of Dayton, Ky., a well-known merchant, was found in the Ohio River twenty miles below Cincinnati.

UNITED STATES MARSHALL NEWLIN, with two deputies, boarded the brigantine Ernestine at Delaware Breakwater, and brought ashore five mutineers in irons who, by refusing duty, had caused the vessel to put in there.

THE business portion of Hamilton, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

THE Cocopah Indians went on the warpath in Southern California. They were reported to be murdering the Mexican settlers and fighting among themselves.

MUCH damage has been done in the Ohio Valley by the river overflowing. The situation along the Mississippi was very threatening.

WILLIAM KINNEY, Peter McGinnis and Tom Burke, of Cincinnati, went out on the Ohio River to look at the high water. Their skiff capsized and all were drowned.

A NORTH-BOUND train ran into a misplaced switch in Nashville, Tenn., killing two men, injuring several others, wrecking many freight cars and damaging the depot building.

IN searching the ruins of the recent fire in Seattle, Wash., the charred remains of three bodies were found—two men and one woman.

A TORNADO inflicted considerable damage in portions of South Carolina, principally at Sumter and vicinity, and a number of fatalities were reported.

THE Midway Hotel at Kearney, Neb., has been destroyed by fire, and Harry Deming of South Omaha, a guest, was killed by jumping from a window. It was one of the finest hotels in the State, and cost $100,000.

MRS. JOHN LOWRIE, wife of a farmer living at Charlestown, Ohio, has given birth to four children—two boys and two girls—all alive and well developed.

FIRE in the business portion of Laredo, Texas, destroyed property worth $100,000.

COLONEL RICHARD OWEN, a well-known Indianian, died from drinking embalming fluid by mistake.

FOUR boys were drowned in the Missouri River, near Florence, Neb., while out hunting.

ONE man was killed and seven injured in a train wreck near Huron, Mont.

THE Kansas prairie fires have been subdued. There was no loss of life, but the damage to stock and farm produce in store is estimated at $250,000.

DR. J. S. DORSETT, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Austin, Texas, was assaulted and dangerously injured by a lunatic named McDermott.

MAYOR DAVIDSON, of Baltimore, has received a letter from the British Consul-General to Jamaica, inviting the citizens of Baltimore to participate in the Jamaica Exposition.

Washington.

THE Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America memorialized Congress not to ratify the Russian Extradition Treaty or any other extradition treaty with Russia.

THE House Committee on Agriculture authorized Mr. Allen to report a bill providing for the transfer of the Signal Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

THE President has nominated John F. Selby United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota; Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General; and Calvin T. Spaulding, Postmaster at Brainerd, Minn.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea for the purpose of killing otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal or other fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof.

THOMAS BROWN, alias George Carter (colored), was shot and fatally wounded shortly after midnight in Washington by Lee Quong, a Chinaman, who charges that Brown was trying to rob the laundry of Hing Lee.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER received a letter postmarked New York, inclosing a $1000 United States gold note, and one $500 gold note, which the sender desired him to place to the credit of the Conscience Fund.

THE House Committee on Elections voted in favor of the seated Democratic members from the contested First Indiana and Ninth Virginia Districts.

Foreign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has offered Prince Bismarck a Dukedom and made him a field marshal. He has also made Count Herbert Bismarck Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE mine owners of England having agreed to raise the wages of the striking miners ten per cent., the men resumed work.

THE School Act, abolishing the rigat of the Roman Catholics to have separate schools and obliging all classes of the community to patronize the national secular schools has passed the Manitoba Legislature.

ADVICES have been received from Quillimane, East Africa, to the effect that a Portuguese customs official and his escort of 300 natives have been massacred near Lake Nyassa.

SEVERAL foreign Hebrews have been arrested at Leipsic, Germany, on the charge of treason.

WHILE dispersing riotous workmen at Koepenick, Germany, two policemen were wounded.

ALEXANDER SHAW, a society leader in Montreal, pleaded guilty to embezzlement and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The amount of his stealings reached $24,000.

THE British steamer Virent, from Sulina, Roumania, for London, has been abandoned at sea, with her shaft broken. The mate and fourteen other men belonging to the steamer were lost.

FORGED notes to the amount of 500,000 pesetas were discovered in a package of funds brought to a bank at Madrid, Spain.

FIVE HUNDRED Russian students have been arrested for rioting at St. Petersburg. They demanded the restoration of liberal regulations.

MUCH damage has been done by floods in Italy.

THE Labor Conference at Berlin adopted a resolution favoring the prohibition of the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories and mines.

THE steamer E. Gwendoline foundered off the coast of Wales, and several of her crew were drowned.

A BAND of Servian militia tried to capture the Bosnian village of Granje, but was repulsed after a sharp fight by Austrian gendarmes. During the engagement several were killed on both sides. The Austrian Government has demanded an explanation of the affair from Servia.

THE German authorities have hanged a slave-dealer named Swahili for trying to embark slaves at Bagamoyo, on the East African coast.

THE Danish Minister of War announced in the Folkething at Copenhagen that Socialist workmen would not be employed in State workshops.

THE new extradition treaty between England and the United States was formally signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Premier.

AT Paliama, in Crete, a priest was dragged from his pulpit and paraded through the streets amid the jeers of the mob. Sixty-four of the villagers were starving in prison.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITCHER STIVETTZ, of the St. Louis Club, weighs 200 pounds.

THE New York State League will seek the protection of the National Agreement.

CATCHER EARLE, of the Chicago League team, is studying to become a veterinary surgeon.

IT seems to be a foregone conclusion that two of the ten National League clubs will be dropped from that organization.

THERE will be two colored players in the Interstate League this year—Fowler, of Galesburg, Ill., and Johnson, of Peoria, Ill.

MANAGER KENNEDY has secured the veteran, Jack Lynch, to train the young players in the new Brooklyn Association team.

PITCHER MURPHY, whom the New York League team has signed, worked for about $10 a week. Now he receives $2000 for the season.

IT is said that the salary list of the Baltimore Club is larger by seven or eight thousand dollars than that of any other Atlantic Association Club.

IF a club in the American Association fails to begin or to resume playing one minute after the game is called hereafter the umpire will forfeit the game to the other club.

THE New York and Boston Clubs of the Players' League played their first game under the new flag at Savannah. The New Yorks won a finely-played game by a score of 4 to 3.

FIVE of the deserters have made application for readmission to the Players' League. One of the men offered to play the season for nothing and another was willing to put $500 in the treasury.

THE refusal of Judge Thayer to grant the Philadelphia League Club an injunction restraining Hallman from playing with any other organization was the second notable victory won in the courts by the Players' League. It has made the members of that organization jubilant.

THE following is said to be an absolutely correct list of the salaries paid last season to the members of the St. Louis Club who left that organization and joined the Players' League: Comiskey, $5000; O'Neill, $2800; Boyle, $2800; Milligan, $3000; Latham, $3200; King, $3000; Robinson, $2700.

PHILADELPHIA will have its share of baseball this season. It is represented in the National League, Players' League and American Association, each of which have adopted their schedules, and they call for the playing of 203 championship games in that city. All three clubs conflict on twenty dates.

THE Brotherhood-League war hasn't affected the formation of the leagues and clubs a bit. They are more numerous than ever. There are now eleven leagues under the National Agreement and more to come. There never were so many professional organizations, and the game is booming in the colleges as never before.

THE deserters who are to be taken back to the Players' League new organization will be classified. In the first will be those who have been taken back unanimously. In the second class will be those who will be admitted if none of the players of his club object. The names in a third list contain those of the men who can never re-enter the organization.

THE distance traveled in the interior of Africa by Mr. Stanley personally is estimated at 5400 miles, of which all but 1000 were on foot. The expedition occupied three years and rescued 300 persons at a cost of less than $150,000.

THE MARKETS.

13 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	4 10	@	5 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	5 25	@	6 65
Lambs	3 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	4 25	@	4 65
Dressed	4½	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 50
Patents	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¼	@	88¾
Rye—State	57½	@	58½
Barley—Two-rowed State	45	@	46
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	32¼	@	39¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	33
Mixed Western	27½	@	31
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 05c
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	21
Factory	7	@	19
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¾
Skims—Light	2	@	9
Western	8	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	15

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 15	@	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 50	@	5 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 65	@	6 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	4 45
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	88¼	@	88¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	35
Oats—No. 2, White	28¾	@	29½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	65

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	5 00	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	36	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	31	@	35
Rye—State	58	@	60

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5½
Lambs	5¾	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	3 30	@	3 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, March	83½	@	84½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, March	35¾	@	36
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	30¼
Potatoes—Rose	60	@	70
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

WINDOM'S SILVER BILL.

Chairman Conger's Report in Favor of Its Passage.

He Says That It Will Give an Impetus to Business.

The report upon the Windom Silver bill by Chairman Conger, of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, is a very elaborate one, and has the endorsement of Secretary Windom. After referring to the great importance of the silver question, it says: "The outlawry of silver by Germany, the suspension acts of France and the other Governments of the Latin Union, the results of our own legislation, the gradual retirement of national bank circulation, our rapidly increasing population, the unparalleled growth of trade, commerce and the important industry of silver, the depressed condition of agriculture, all demand some immediate and judicious legislation."

After stating the total amount of money in circulation on March 1 the report continues: "During the last year our national bank circulation was reduced by redemption of notes to the amount of $37,509,229. This retirement will continue in a greater or less amount from year to year, and yet our population and business is increasing at a marvelous rate. Some means must therefore be devised to supply this deficiency and to meet these new demands. No better or safer plan can be adopted than to utilize our own precious metals, the product of our silver mines and smelters. This bill, in the judgment of your committee, provides a simple, practical, and economical method of converting this silver into money or its equivalent. Our people have not taken kindly to coined silver as a general circulating medium, but very much prefer its paper representative. This is conclusively proven by the fact that, although the Treasury Department ships silver from Florida to Alaska, yet it has been able to put out and keep in circulation less than one silver dollar for each individual in the nation. The paper representation is evidently what is wanted, and it is immaterial to business whether it represents coin or bullion—whether a bullion dollar or a dollar's worth of bullion, if equivalent and staple value.

"The notes to be issued under this bill are based on bullion, and are to be redeemed in silver bullion or gold at the option of the Government, or in standard silver dollars if the holder desires them. This value must, therefore, be positively staple and cannot fluctuate, for whether the price of bullion goes up or down, the note is always worth absolutely 100 cents. It is not true that silver under this act is demonetized or treated simply as a commodity, but on the contrary it is monetized in the highest and most desirable sense. This act opens out limits to the monetizing of all the silver dug from our mines or reduced in our smelters, and it is hampered by no statutory limitations or fixed amounts, but is left to the free and natural course of production and trade.'

The report prophesies that under this act the production of crude ore would increase and prices advance, and the circulation of money be increased by $5,000,000 per month. Then it says:

"A demand would thus be created for the entire product of all our own silver mines. The $2,000,000 sent abroad will be withheld and the price of silver be materially enhanced thereby. Under the provisions of this bill silver would unquestionably appreciate in value, and the probability is that it would rapidly approach a parity with gold at the ratio long ago fixed by law, viz., 16 to 1. If this should happen then our mints can safely be opened to free coinage, as provided by this bill. The silver problem, as respects the world and our silver, is in such a complicated condition at present that it is impossible to make a correct and permanent solution at once. Ultimate free and unlimited coinage of silver, with proper use of paper representatives, is certainly desirable and ought to be attainable, but with the present attitude of the other great commercial nations toward silver, and with its present market price, it would be neither safe nor politic for our Government to make the experiment at once. The bill is only tentative in its terms and character, but the conditions to be met are exceptional and transitory. To risk a general disturbance of values, and while professedly seeking to increase the currency to threaten the withdrawal from circulation of $504,112,007 of gold and gold certificates now outstanding relying solely upon the belief that the United States can execute such an undertaking, is, in our judgment, an act which we, charged with the public welfare, have no moral right to do. To give silver its representative full money character, and yet interfere with no great commercial interest, at the same time vastly increasing the market for silver and swelling the volume of sound and safe currency, is the public need which the accompanying bill seeks to satisfy. The Treasury notes proposed will represent at all times their face value in bullion, and can neither by their cheapness drive out other forms of currency, nor by their dearness be driven out. Through them silver will have free circulation, limited only by the production of this nation, and bimetalism will be established in this country as the recognized commercial ratio."

The report says this act will satisfy the manufacturer and tradesman, because it will give fresh impetus to business. It should satisfy agriculturists, for the increased volume of money always raises prices, and it should satisfy the workman by increasing his wages. "It is a stop, and a long stop, in the direction of free coinage at a fixed and agreed national ratio, and, in our judgment, the largest step which can be safely taken in that direction."

LATER NEWS.

UNITED STATES MINISTER REID, who arrived at New York from Paris, stated that considerable disappointment was felt in France over the location of the World's Fair in Chicago.

EIGHTEEN residences, the bridge and a business block in Bryan, Ohio, have been burned.

CIRCUIT JUDGE WILLIAM L. JACKSON died at Louisville, Ky., from Bright's disease.

JUSTICE JAMES V. CAMPBELL, of the Michigan Supreme Court, died suddenly from heart disease at his home in Detroit.

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL HEISS, of the Milwaukee Diocese, died at Lacrosse Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., at the age of seventy-two years.

THE Ways and Means majority decided to restore hides to the free list.

WARRANTS were sworn out in Washington for the arrest of C. A. Newton and J. J. Verser, upon a charge of violating the Civil Service law in soliciting and receiving contributions from Government employes for political purposes.

THE annual eight-oared boat race on the Thames between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won by the former.

JOHN GODMAN, a young American, blew out his brains at a private hotel in Paris, France. He was out of funds.

A HURRICANE at Townsville, Australia, flooded the town and caused much damage. Several persons were drowned.

PRINCE BISMARCK had a farewell interview with Emperor William, and was greeted with popular demonstrations of respect and affection as he drove through the streets of Berlin.

A VIOLENT earthquake has occurred in Trieste, Austria, and its vicinity.

ABOUT fifteen hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan, and seventy-eight were partially destroyed. Two persons were killed and about twenty-five firemen were more or less severely injured. On the preceding day 187 houses were burned in the city, and a week later about eight hundred and sixty were destroyed and several firemen were injured. The fires were of accidental origin.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

An Explosion of Glycerine Kills Three People.

While a man named Barr was hauling a quantity of nitro glycerine at Stone, Ind., it exploded, blowing Barr to atoms and instantly killing a mother and her babe. Barr's horses were also killed and his wagon torn into splinters.

The explosion dug up a circle of ground about sixty yards in diameter, tore the windows from the house in which the woman was sitting with her child, and wrought general havoc. No traces of either the man or horses were to be found, excepting small pieces of flesh hanging upon the trees remote from the spot where the explosion occurred.

GENERAL CROOK DEAD.

The Famous Indian Fighter Suddenly Expires in Chicago.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

Major-General George Crook, United States army, in command of the Department of the Missouri, died suddenly at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at 7:15 o'clock the other morning of heart disease.

General Crook was born near Dayton, Ohio, September 8, 1828, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of '52. He was immediately assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, then stationed on the Pacific coast. Here he had the advantage of active frontier service till the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. His principal Indian fighting at that time was in the Rogue and Pitt Rivers campaigns of 1856–57.

He had attained his captaincy when he returned East to take command of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. His first service was in West Virginia, where he distinguished himself by his activity in that broken and difficult country. Thence he was transferred to Maryland and Virginia, attracting attention by his vigor and celerity, which led to his appointment to the command of the Second Cavalry Division in the Army of the Tennessee, July, 1863.

After the war he held several commissions, and in 1872 was despatched to Arizona to settle the Apache question, which had been the chief problem of Pacific Department Commanders since 1848. He settled it, and settled it to stay. Probably no exploit stands at the credit of the United States Cavalry so arduous as General Crook's mountain campaign against the Apaches. At its end, both horses and men were worn out, but the Apache was worn out for good.

Later, in 1875, the Sioux troubles presented themselves for settlement, and the selection of a commander to settle them fell naturally on General Crook. He inflicted severe blows on the Indians at Powder and Tongue Rivers. The savages withdrew to make their successful attack on the gallant Custer. Crook received reinforcements, and pursued them so vigorously that by May, 1877, he brought them to submission.

Trouble in Arizona called General Crook thither again in 1883. On this occasion he captured the whole band or tribe of Chiricahuas. He next reduced them to the habit of industry, and within three years had them and neighboring bands self-supporting.

General Crook was known to the country at large as a friend to all Indians anxious to do right and live at peace. His firm advocacy of the cause of the Dakota Poncas in 1881, and his unswerving friendship of such of the Apache bands as kept faith with the whites, attracted favorable attention throughout the country. He would have held his position four years, retiring in 1894.

CAPTURED AN AMAZON.

An Old Woman Who Has Long Defied the Law at Last in Jail.

After many unsuccessful attempts the authorities of Accomack, Va., have finally succeeded in capturing Margaret Thorne, who for many years has evaded arrest, though convicted by the court. She is about 60 years of age, of immense size, weighing nearly 300 pounds, and as strong as any man. Her influence is great, especially with the "Charlestown Tigers," an organization of young fellows who have no respect for the law. Mrs. Thorne has been again and again convicted of selling liquor without a license, but has always kept out of jail. On one occasion when they came unexpectedly into her house she stripped off all but one garment and then defiantly dared the officers to take her to jail. Not caring to take her through the country in that condition, the officers withdrew, nor was she again molested until Judge Gillett, recently elected, took his seat on the bench.

He determined to enforce the law, and issued a bench warrant for Margaret's arrest, and ordered that she be placed in jail to serve a six months" sentence imposed by the last court. Knowing the woman's desperate character, Constable Guenther assembled a posse and proceeded after midnight to arrest her. On reaching her house they broke down the door. Margaret was in bed and refused to get up or put on any clothing. Some of the men attempted to pull her out, but the woman fought like a tiger, and for a time kept the officers at bay. Her daughters, who, like their mother, are of herculean build, came to Margaret's assistance and a pitched battle ensued. After a fight, during which some pretty hard knocks were received on both sides, the old amazon was bundled in blankets, hustled into a carriage and driven off. Her captors had only time to withdraw when a detachment of the Chesdown Tigers reached the cottage to help the old woman. Margaret is now in jail, abusing the Judge and swearing to get even when she gets out.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ROSE EYTINGE has opened a school for dramatic instruction in New York city.

TSCHALKOWSKY, the composer, is described as a tall, handsome man with a gray beard.

LILLY POST has been singing in "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Auditorium, Chicago.

SIMS REEVES, the famous English tenor, will soon close his public career, and is already arranging for his farewells.

OLGA BRANDON has an emotional play called "Corisande," written by Henry Hoyt, in which she proposes to act in London at a matinee.

BILL NYE, the humorous lecturer, has invested $10,000 in real estate in Salt Lake, and the papers of that city say William's bald head is level.

"The Flood of Johnstown" is in preparation and will shortly be produced by the Hebrew Actors' Company at the Thalia Theatre, New York.

THE German baritone, Knaschmann, was recently hissed during an operatic performance at Parma on account of his nationality, and obliged to leave the town precipitately.

MISS ABELL, a young society girl of Detroit, Mich., has made her debut with Rhea as Marie Louise in "Josephine." The young woman is said to possess considerable talent.

FOR the first time in some years New York is having a season of Italian opera. The first day's sales of seats amounted to $20,000. Madame Patti made her first appearance as Semiramide.

MISS MINNIE MADDERN, the well-known actress, has been married to Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of a New York musical and dramatic journal. She will retire permanently from the stage.

EDWARD H. HOUSE, the invalid journalist, has been successful in his suit to enjoin Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson and Daniel Frohman from producing the "Prince and the Pauper."

ONE class of business affected by the uncertainty of the World's Fair location is the theatrical business. Managers want to book the best attractions in advance for 1892, and the attractions themselves are hesitating what to do, because a change or postponement would work greatly to their disadvantage and result in serious loss.

THE constitutionality of the Mississippi law compelling railroad companies to provide separate cars for white and colored people has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

AN epidemic which appears to be similar to or identical with influenza has appeared in Bombay, India, and is spreading rapidly.

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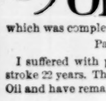

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